

A REMARKABLE NEW APHID FROM ISRAEL

(Homoptera)

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On June 28, 1951, Dr. Jos. Carmin of the Independent Biological Laboratories, Kafar-Madal, Ramatayim, Israel, sent me for determination a large series of alcoholic specimens of aphids collected in Israel. Among them was a single dried specimen, #N 3216, which differs from any species I have seen. Although the name of the host plant was never ascertained the aphid is so unusual that it will be possible to readily identify it if encountered again. I am therefore placing it in a new genus and a new species.

Israelaphis Essig, new genus

Body slender, bearing 10 long fleshy imbricated tubercles; 4 on each of segments VII and VIII and 2 larger ones on IX. Eyes compound with ocular tubercles. Antennae long and slender with small circular secondary sensoria.

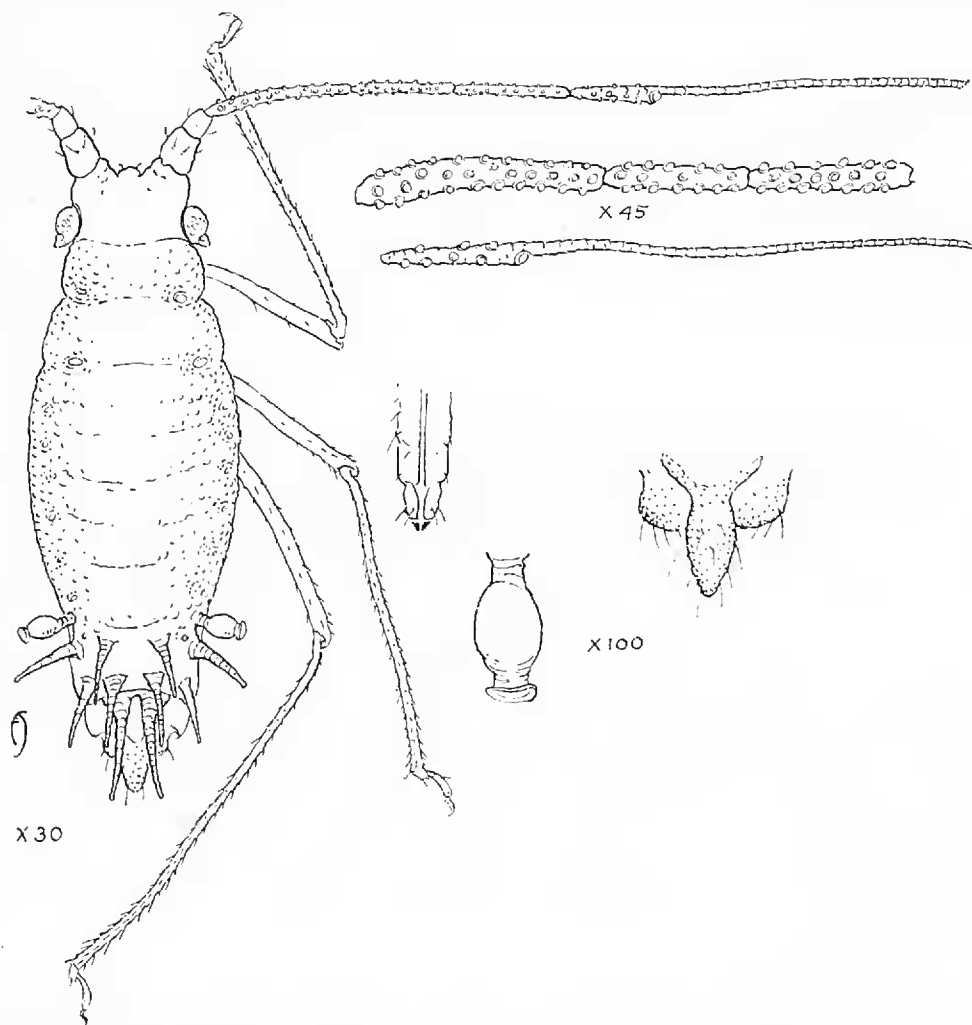


Fig. 1. *Israelaphis carmini* Essig, n. sp. Apterous female and important characters including enlargement of the antenna, tip of the rostrum, a cornicle, and cauda and anal plate. (Drawing by Frieda Abernathy.)

Rostrum short. Cornicles greatly enlarged in the middle and constricted basally and anteriorly. Anal plate shallowly bi-lobed. Cauda elongate, constricted near base.

Type species: *Israelaphis carmini* new species

Israelaphis carmini Essig, n. sp.

(Figure 1)

Body slender; cleared specimen shows no pigmentation; surface rough as in *Cavariella*; spiracles prominent. Length 1.93 mm. Antennae slender, longer than body or 2.6 mm.; unguis 3 times the base; with many small circular secondary sensoria distributed over segments III–V and the base of VI. Rostrum extending just beyond 2nd coxae, apical segment very small. Legs normal with many short hairs. Cornicles greatly enlarged in middle and constricted basally and apically (on the slide one cornicle is not so inflated as the other; the difference may have been caused in mounting). The posterior, dorsal fleshy, pointed and imbricated tubercles are as illustrated (some improvising was necessary in making the drawing); those on each of segments VII and VIII are 4 in number, while there are 2 larger ones on segment IX which extend backwards beyond the cauda. Anal plate bilobed, cauda elongated with wide base and constriction basad of the middle; both with few hairs.

Holotype. The single apterous individual mounted on a slide has been designated as the type; it is from WADI MUSSARA, PETAH TIKVALI, ISRAEL, March 9, 1931. The specimen was collected by sweeping various plants with a collecting net.

This unique species has been named for the donor, Dr. Jos. Carmin. The type is in the author's collection.

THE WHITE CLOVER FLOWER MIDGE AS DIFFERENTIATED FROM THE RED CLOVER FLOWER MIDGE

(Diptera: Itonididae)

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There are many areas in both Europe and North America where numbers of pink maggots are found commonly in the flowers of red clover. The larvae feed on the ovules, and they are responsible for a substantial loss in the production of red clover seed.

Midge larvae are also known to feed on the ovaries of white clover, and they have been regarded as representing the same species that attacks red clover.

However, Margot Metcalfe (1933) found that the red clover flower midge bred in all of the varieties of red clover in her experimental plots in England, but none of the interspersed plots of white varieties served as hosts. Moreover, L. G. Gentner (personal